

SUSPENSE OF PLOT IN ALANA MATTHEWS'S NOVEL “WATERFORD POINT”



Thesis

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MOTTO

Do not limit yourself. Many people limit themselves to what they think they can do. You can go as far as your mind lets you.

What you believe, you can achieve.

(Mary Kay Ash)

Life is a dream, let's realize it with fight, pray, and believe you can achieve.

(Writer)

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PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI

Skripsi yang berjudul *suspense of plot* un Alana Matthews's novel "Waterford Point", yang disusun Amaliah Darwis, NIM 40300110002, Mahasiswi Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris pada Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora UIN Alauddin Makassar, telah diuji dan dipertahankan dalam sidang munaqasyah yang diselenggarakan pada hari Rabu, tanggal 17 Desember 2014, bertepatan dengan 24 Shafar 1436 H, dinyatakan telah dapat diterima sebagai salah satu syarat untuk memperoleh gelar Sarjana Humaniora dalam ilmu Adab dan Humaniora, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris (dengan berbagai perbaikan).

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER PAGE	i
MOTTO	ii
PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN SKRIPSI	iii
PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI	iv
PERSETUJUAN PEMBIMBING	v
APPROVAL SHEET	vi
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	vii
TABLE CONTENTS	viii
ABSTRACT	x
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
A. Background	1
B. Problem Statement	3
C. Objective of the research	4
D. Significance of	4
E. Scope of the research.....	4
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE	5
A. Previous Findings	5
B. Structuralism Approach.....	6
C. Novel	
1. Definition of novel.....	7
2. Elements of novel.....	8
D. Structural Affect Theory	9
E. Suspense	10
1. Definition of Suspense	10
2. The process of suspense.....	11
3. Kinds of suspense	s15
CHAPTER III METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH	18

A. Research Method	19
B. The Source of Data Collection.....	18
C. The Instrument of Data	19
D. Procedure of Data Collection	19
E. The Technique of Data Analysis	19
CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	20
A. Findings	20
B. Discussion	29
CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONS	44
A. Conclusions	46
B. Suggestions	47
BIBLIOGRAPHY	48
CURRICULUM VITAE	51

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Demikian persetujuan ini diberikan untuk proses selanjutnya.

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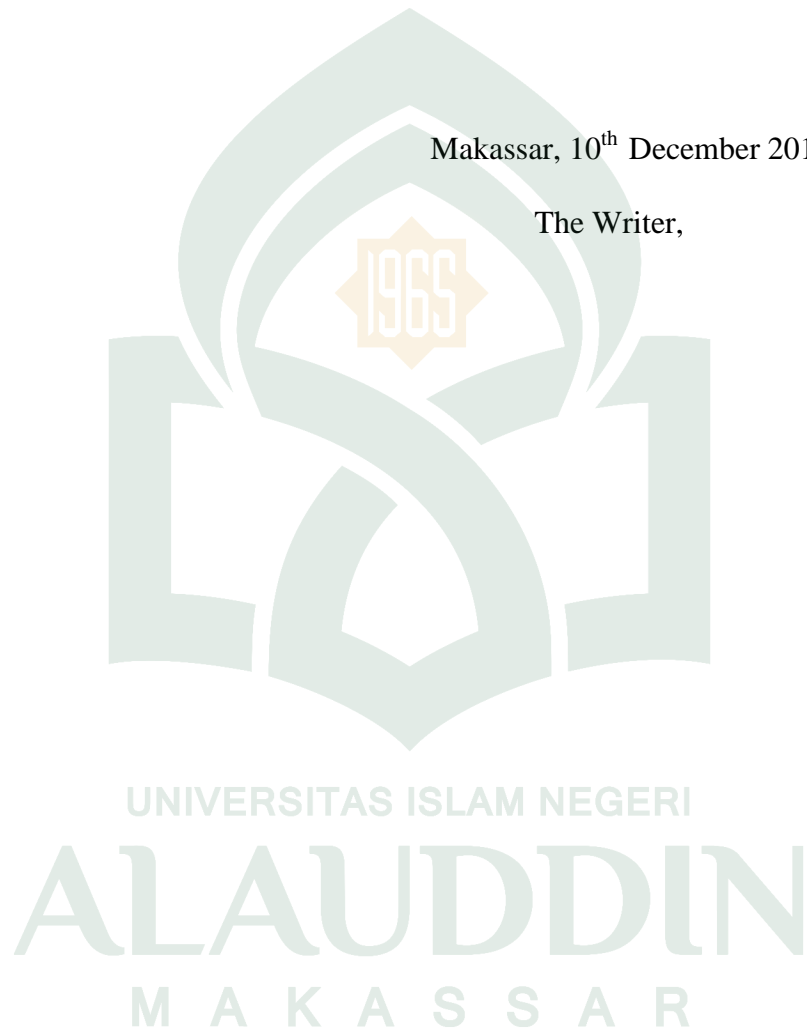
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The Writer,



ABSTRACT

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This thesis is a research about Suspense of Plot in Alana Matthews's Novel "*Waterford Point*". The objectives of this research are (1) to describe how suspense built in the plot in the novel "*Waterford Point*" by Alana Matthews (2) to know what kind of suspense is built in the plot "*Waterford Point*" by Alana Matthews

The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. Then, the object and the source of the data is the novel "*Waterford Point*" by Alana Matthews, which was published in 2011 and consists of 21 chapters and 281 pages. Moreover, the instrument of this research is note taking. The theory which is used to analyze the data is structural affect theory.

Based on the findings and discussion, the writer concluded suspense is built in the plot based on structural affect theory. In structural affect theory, suspense is evoked by postponing the story's outcome. The process of suspense consists of initiating event that leads the readers in the story and foreshadowing that produces the readers emotions with heightens or generates suspense through the hints in the story. In this research, the writer found there are nineteen initiating event data and thirty two foreshadowing data.

The implication of this thesis is to give understanding to the readers how suspense becomes the important aspect to create a good story especially in literature. Expextantly, this thesis can give many benefits for the readers and all of the students of English and Literature to learn more about suspense.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Research

Literature is one of media to apply how the human's feeling and emotion is. Besides, literature also becomes place of writer to show their creativity. Literature is description of writer about humanity aspects, the phenomena in social life or the writer's experiences or result of writer's fantasy according their own mind. Kennedy (1995:47) states that literature is a kind of art that can offer pleasure and illumination. It gives the beauty, fact, event, imagination born from the process of contemplation or observation of social phenomena as living the impact of the reality and the restlessness of human being.

There are two kinds of literary work, fiction and non-fiction. Fiction is a literary work created by the writer about character, plot, setting in the stories based on the writer's imagination. Fiction term consists of novel, drama, and poetry, while non-fiction is a literary work created by the writer based on the writer's own experiences, the fact or real-life in community. Non-fiction term consists of history, biography, and autobiography. Literary works have some of genres such as fantasy, realism, magic-realism, comedy, horror, crime, tragedy, and adventure. Many writers are interested in researching novel in literary work because they can research or analyze many aspects such as intrinsic or extrinsic like analyzing something unique in a novel. According to Danziger (1973: 17) novel is a piece of literary which

attempts to describe the universe in which we live and try to give a special value, for we can learn so much from it. It presents something that we can see in daily life.

One of elements in novel is plot. Plot can make the readers conceiving about story in literary works. Plot refers to how events are arranged to achieve unintended effect. Dibell (1988:5) states that plot is whatever happens in a story. Plot is built of significant events in a given story—significant because they have important consequences. The important aspect that build plot is suspense. Suspense is one of human feeling. It is process when a human feels anxiety or fear like when a human in difficult situation. For example, when a human gets a terror, struggle with their conflicts. According to Cheong and Young (2008:144), suspense is the feeling of excitement or anxiety that audience members feel when they are waiting for something to happen and are uncertain about significant outcome.

The function of suspense is to describe plot in a story. Because with suspense aspect, the writer and reader can feel the condition or conflict, bring the writer and reader into the story. Many researchs and references talk about relation between suspense and what the audience feels in literary works and the reader can know about suspense in literary work described in plot. The explanation above related to story in Alana Matthews novel with title “Waterford Point”. This novel was published by Harlequin, copyright 2013 in Unites states of America (USA). Harlequin has many themes of story such as Romance (from the heart, for the heart), Intrigue (breathtaking romantic suspense), Presents (seduction and passion guaranteed and

Super Romance (exciting, emotional, unexpected). “Waterford Point” itself is Intrigue theme and Alana Matthews is one writer in Harlequin. She is the writer of “Waterford Point”.

This novel has a great suspense because it tells about a small town that has urban legend which this small town gets many terror and has many murders from ghost called Wipping Willow. Nobody knew how the appearance or ever met with the ghost but the ghost’s voice in the night makes people afraid.

In this proposal, the writer tries to focus to analyze fiction term in mystery genre which analyzes the suspense feeling of plot in a novel. Plot is a plan in one story and without suspense in a plot, the story cannot live. Suspense makes readers curios to know what is going to happen next. Therefore, the writer chose suspense of plot because the writer has passion and interest in analyzing suspense based on the novel, “ Waterford Point” by Alana Matthews.

B. Research Question

Based on background of research above, the writer formulates the research question as follows:

1. How is suspense built in the Alana Matthews’s novel “Waterford Point?”
2. What kind of suspense is built in the plot of Alana Matthews’s novel “Waterford Point”?

C. Objectives of Research

After the writer mentions the problem of research above, there are two objectives of researchs, they are:

1. To describe how suspense built in the plot
2. To know what kind of suspense is built in the plot

D. Significance of Research

Suspense in a story is very important aspect to support literary work and description of story. This research will become reference or information for the reader or another writer who wants to research or analyze about suspense. There is much information to explain about suspense in this thesis and the reader or another writer can learn many things concerned with suspense itself.

The writer hopes that the reader can get many advantages after reading this proposal based on *Waterford Point* novel. Then, it is also expected this research can give solution to the others who want to know more specific or research about literary work especially suspense in a story and add their knowledge about literary work.

E. Scope of Research

There are many aspects we can analyze in this story, but the writer only focused on explaining suspense of plot. The scope of this research is limited to analyze the suspense that is shown in plot.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The writer had found some references or previous findings of research concerned with this research.

A. Previous Findings

Itawa (2008) in her thesis, *“Creating Suspense and Surprise in Short Literary Fiction: A Stylistic and Narratological Approach”* She described about how to create or generate suspense and surprise in literary work. She found that suspense and surprise as common and crucial elements of interest realised in literary fiction and she also analyzed structure of literary suspense and surprise in many short literary. The writer analyzed short literary by using a stylistic and narratological approach. Finally, she concludes that suspense and surprise in literary fiction as interests and emotions and as emotional responses in literary reading.

Kurniasih (2013) in her research entitled *“Suspense: Kumpulan Cerkak Lelakone Si Lan Man karya Suparto Brata”*. She found that Lelakone Si Lan Man is one that has a Java fiction suspense superior levels. And makes the reader want to know the continuation of the story. The writer only focus on ten story in Suparto Brata’s work, she analyzed how the author present a collection of suspense and the ingredients used in the present suspense author on the set Cerkak Lelakone Si Lan Man and how is suspense showed in the story. The theory used in this study is a theoretical plot and suspense with objective research.

Fink (2006) in his research entitled "*The Sound of Suspense: An Analysis of Music in Alfred Hitchcock Films*" His research concentrated in music. He found that music plays a very important role in cinema. In this research, the writer investigated the spesific musical techniques used to evoke a feeling of suspense in films by Alfred Hitchcock. She concluded that no music or silence is used during moments of suspense in Alfred Hitchcock films which suggest that silence may be more effective than other compotional techniques in creating a feeling of suspense.

The previous findings above related to this research. The similarity with this research is explained and analyzed suspense. This research only focuses on analysis suspense of plot in Alana Matthew's novel. Besides, the difference of three previous finding is that the writer used structuralism approach with Brewer's and Linchteistein's theory "Structural-Affect" and the first thesis written by Itawa explained about not only creating suspense in short literary but also creating surprise by using stylistic and narratological approach. Second, the journal of research by Kurniasih explained about suspense in many story from Brata's work by using theoritical plot and suspense. The last previous finding by Fink explained about Suspense of music in Alfred Hitchcock's films.

B. Structuralism Approach

According to Blackburn (2008:98), structuralism is the belief that phenomena of human's life is not intelligible except through their interrelations. These relations constitute a structure, and behind local variations in the surface phenomena there are constant laws of abstract culture. Structuralism is literary approach that focused on

analyzing intrinsic aspects. A parts of intrinsic aspects are plot, them, setting, character, etc.

According to the writer structuralism approach is approach that have relation with human culture and describe about the human life, environments and structuralism approach focusing on intrinsic aspect.

Based on the title of this research "Suspense of Plot in Alana Matthews's Novel *Waterford Point*, the writer chose structuralism approach because the writer tried to analyze one element of plot in novel called suspense.

C. Novel

1. Definition of Novel

One of literary works given influence to society is novel. Novel is a fiction that introduces an imagination word that consists of intrinsic element like setting, plot, characteristics, point of view, etc. (Abrams, 1981: 61). All of them are existential elements because depends on the author imagination. In addition, novel according to Rees (1973:106) is a fictitious prose narrative of considerable length in which characters and action representative of real life are portrayed in a plot of more or less complexity.

Actually literary works and our life have a relationship. Both of them cannot be separated because the authors are human and social life become basic element to

make a literary works. Social environment is important thing and many authors have idea and create the work based on social life.

2. Elements of Novel

a. Plot

Welleck (1978: 217), in *The Theory of Literature* says that the plot of narrative structure is itself composed of smaller narrative structure (episodes, incidents). Among many other elements in a story, plot holds them together in building a story. Plot has quality if it is exciting us. A successful plot must be arranged effectively.

b. Theme

Kennedy in Inayah (2012: 8) explains that theme is meaning but it is not “hidden” and it is not illustrated. Theme is meaning of the story releases, it maybe the meanings of the story discovered by theme. We mean necessary implication of the whole story not a separated part of the story. In summary, theme is something that describes the content of the story.

c. Setting

Rahmawati (2011:17) states that setting is the place and all environments that contained in the story that contains or setting of place, time and social setting that related to behavior of society in the story such as customs, beliefs or ideologies. In other words, Landy (1972:16) states that setting is located and period in which a story occurs. A story must take place and time, and therefore must have some setting. But the importance of setting varies greatly from story to story.

d. Character

Kennedy in Koesnosoebroto (1988:65) tries to define character as an imagined person who inhabits a story. As Kennedy has pointed out above, the story may occur not only to human being but also to substance of nature like stone, water, animal, grass or wind.

Elements of novel have important role to build literary work like a novel. To make a great literary, the authors must have a good scenario or story is called plot. James L Potter's opinion in Novania thesis (2010), plot can be divided into five structures that consist of exposition, raising action, climax, falling action, and conclusion. According to Perrine (1983:41), "plot is sequence of incidents or events of which a story is composed", in other words, plot is sequence of events in the story. Good plot is plot which makes the readers feel likes they are a part of the story. Bring the readers feel conflict and situation into the story. Therefore, the author need suspense.

D. Structural Affect Theory

Brewer and Keisuke (1986:3) state that Structural-Affect Theory attempts to relate particular structural features of narratives to particular affective responses in the reader and then to relate these structural-affective relationships to story intuitions and overall judgments of liking. The emotions of the reader are systematically determined by the configuration of the plot and the knowledge states of various agents. According to Brewer and Linchtension in Hoeken and Van Vliet (2000:277)

state that different affective responses can be evoked by manipulating the order in which a story's events are narrated. Suspense is evoked by postponing the story's outcome, curiosity is evoked by presenting the outcome before the preceding events, and surprise is evoked by unexpected events.

Olson, Torrance and Hildyard (1985:169) state that they have purposed three major discourse structures (Surprise, Suspense and Curiosity) in a several recent papers by Brewer and Linchtenstein. They are declared about Structural Affect Theory. The Structural -Affect Theory component of the theory relates particular discourse structures to particular affective states produced in the reader. This component of particular affective states produced in the reader. This component of the theory has been greatly influenced by contemporary structural approaches to literary theory. But, in this research the writer only focuses on explaining "Suspense".

E. Suspense

1. Definition of suspense

Suspense is a crucial plot element in literature. Suspense comes from ancient period as element of drama, novel and poem. The aim of suspense is to make the reader ask "What will happen next?". Kemertelidze and Manjavidze (2013:1) state that suspense is a feeling of uncertainty and anxiety about the outcome of certain actions, an element of excitement producing a situation which something untoward or ominous to happen. Suspense is the sense of anticipation or worry that the author instills in readers. The function of suspense is to keep a reader in constant interest, feelings of tension and anxiety.

According to the writer, suspense is a sense of afraid, and nervous effects. Felling suspense also makes someone to know what will happen and guess the next event. Especially in literary story like a novel, the readers keep reading the novel and interested when main character have a conflict, or novel has many mystery that will makes the readers curious until know the end of the story.

2. The Process of Suspense

Suspense in plot have a important parts to make a good story especially in novel. There are two aspect including in the process of suspense are :

a. Initiating Event

According to Olson, Torrance and Hildyard (1985:169), Suspense, An event structure capable of producing suspense must contain an initiating event or situation. An initiating events is an event that could lead to significant consequences (either good or bad) for one of the characters in the narrative. The event structure must also contain the out come of the initiating event. In a suspense discourse structure the discourse is organized with the initiating event early in the discourse.

An example of suspense discourse structure above according to Olson, Torrance, Hildyard (1985:169)

“ The psycopath hid himself in the closet. Marian slowly climbed the stairs to her bedroom. Marian walked into her bedroom. She opened her closet door to reach for her nightgown and saw a hand holding a knife. She slammed the closset door and escaped out the front door”

Based on explanation above, the writer conclude that character is presumably feeling little or no affect while walking up the stairs, yet the readers is in suspense. If the authors chooses to reveal the initiating information to both character and the reader, then both the character and the reader will experience some form of affect.

According to Brewer in Gilmour (2009:5-6) The element necessary for suspense is an *initiating event* which is an event .“with the potential to lead to a significant outcome. Brewer describes the importance of the initiating event for a suspense discourse structure, using a famous example suggested by Hitchcock. He suggests that a possible suspense structure might follow the sequence:

1. Alfred H. put a bomb under the table.
2. Three men came into the room.
3. The men began playing cards.
4. The men were talking about the weather.
5. The bomb under the table exploded killing the men.

The example possible suspense above according to Brewer in Gilmour (2009:5-6) is the audience.'s knowledge that the bomb is under the table and that it might go off at any moment which generates suspense for the audience. This can be distinguished from a surprise discourse structure which would not contain the first event in the sequence. The bomb would go off without the audience having any prior knowledge of its existence.

In addition, according to Brewer and Linchtenstein in Bae and Young (2009:305) emotions based on the reader's cognitive responses (e.g., suspense,

curiosity, and surprise) provide the readers with attention, contributing to the readers' satisfaction with the story. These emotions, according to Structural Affect Theory, can be aroused by manipulation of temporal characteristics in narrative structure. For suspense, in the Structural Affect Theory, an outcome event is delayed until the last moment so that the reader is uncertain about the important story outcome. To elicit surprise, some significant expository information is hidden to the reader until a surprising event occurs, which makes a knowledge gap between the reader and some characters in the story.

An example of Structural Affect Theory, consider a chronological sequence of story events according to the Structural Affect Theory, a narrative to produce suspense has a discourse organization in which story events are presented in their chronological order and an important outcome of the story is not yet presented to the reader. For example below :

1. Butler puts poison in wine.
2. Butler carries wine to Lord Higginbotham.
3. Lord Higginbotham drinks wine.
4. Lord Higginbotham dies.

The first, second and third example of discourse structure above shows that suspense is produced because the reader does not know yet whether Lord Higginbotham will die or not after presentation of event lord Higginbotham drinks wine. Then, the example of two, third and fourth is the surprise arousal. In this discourse structure, surprise is elicited because of the omission of significant

expository information (i.e., event 1) without the reader's awareness. As a result, event Lord Higginbotham dies as a consequence of the omitted event Butler puts poison in wine will be unexpected and surprising.

b. Foreshadowing

An important element of suspense that is often forgotten is foreshadowing. It is also one of the easiest elements to mess up, and I speak from personal experience here as I have messed it up often. As the writer, we usually know how everything is going to turn out. It's all too easy to drop hints and think we are being subtle and clever. Sometimes the problem is that the hints are as subtle as a piano falling on your reader's head. (Marble: 2004)

Foreshadowing is one tool you can use to generate or heightens the suspense. According to Sutherland (2009:10) Foreshadowing is give the reader something to Anticipate Foreshadowing occurs when authors insert into the text hints and intimations of events or situations that ostensibly will come later in the narrative. Foreshadowing, a highly effective means of generating Suspense. Foreshadowings can have several function are they prepare the way and generate suspense by whetting the reader's anticipation. By occurring in the text prior to the events and situations they presage, they lay a foundation that lends credibility to the events and situations when they *do* occur. And if they take place in dialogue, they may possibly reveal the speakers' anticipations, opinions, hopes and fears regarding the matters presaged—if they do, those revelations will have the collateral benefit of contributing greater depth to the speakers' characterizations

3. Kinds of suspense

According to Kemertelidze and Manjavidze (2013:2) there are two types of suspense :

a. Hidden suspense

Suspense can be considered as hidden if it is not perceived without aided eye. As an example we can bring Elizabeth Bowen's story "Tears, Idle Tears". If a reader is not extremely attentive and does not penetrate deeply into the story, he/she will never be able to notice suspense and consequently, will never understand the essence of the story (the reason why the main hero – a little boy- was systematically crying in the presence of his mother).

b. Macro and Micro Suspense

These types of suspense are somehow interrelated with each other. They cannot exist without each other. James Salinger's story "A Perfect Day for Bananafish" can serve as a good example of these two kinds of suspense. Suspense starts from the very title and ends in the last paragraph of the story. But besides, there is noticed another suspense in the text that starts from the second page and lasts for a while, i.e. comprises a couple of pages. Namely this story made us think about distinguishing macro and micro suspense. Thus, we call the first suspense macro suspense as it comprises the whole text and the second one – micro suspense which is included in the macro suspense.

Based on the explanation above, the writer concluded that micro and macro suspense are built through initiating event and foreshadowing.

F. Waterford Point

1. Author's Biography

Alana Matthews cannot remember a time when she did not want to be a writer. As a child, she was a permanent fixture in her local library, and she soon turned her passion for books into writing short stories, and finally novels. A longtime fan of romantic suspense, Alana felt she had no choice but to try her hand at the genre, and she is thrilled to be writing for Harlequin Intrigue. Alana makes her home in a small town near the coast of Southern California, where she spends her time writing, composing music and watching her favorite movies. (Matthews, 2011)

2. Synopsis

Rachel Hudson is a crime writer and lives in California. Rachel has some problems in her life, her pregnant and her ex-husband did not admitted the baby, and pressure in her office. Rachel feels bored. Escaping from California to small town called Waterford Point. She really want to make herself feel relax and enjoyed. But what is Rachel want feel relax and restful in this town is very different. Rachel experienced night terrors, and woke to the cries of wipping willow. Society that life in Waterford Point believes that there is a ghost called wipping willow which makes a terror and there are many murders were happened in Waterford Point.

Rachel met with a guy in Waterford Inn. His name is Nick Chavaree. He is a local sheriff. Nick Chavaree is logical person. He did not like two things: chasing ghost and out-of towners snooping around. Rachel did not want to tangle with the sheriff, but found it hard to stay away. Despite Nick's picture perfect scowl

and reprimands, there was more going on beneath the surface, and it needed further investigation. And what she found was a courageous hero who would give her something better than a storybook ending and the important thing does wipping willow ghost really exist? (Matthews, 2011)



CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

This chapter focuses on explaining about method, instrument of research, data collection procedure and technique of data analysis. This research is delivered systematically and logically.

A. Research Methodology

The method that was used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. Descriptive qualitative method is procedure that is used to describe data in the form of words written or spoken of people or actors in the novel that it can be observed (Glass & Hopkins, 1984:160). This method is used to describe how is suspense built in plot.

B. Data Source

The primary data of this research was taken from Alana Matthews's novel *Waterford Point* and published in 2011. The novel consists of twenty chapters and 281 pages. This novel is one of Harlequin series books. After reading *Waterford Point* story, the writer took words, sentences and paragraphs to analyze suspense of plot in this novel.

C. Instrument of Research

In this research, note taking is the instrument that was used by the writer. Note taking is a system for recording information which requires the writer to use card. The information includes the last name of author, page and related information (Nazir, 1988: 124-125). In this research, after reading the novel, the

writer made notes and wrote it down on the cards. The notes consist of the name of author, page and information relates to the problem.

D. Procedure of Data Collection

The procedures of data collection that was used by the writer are:

1. Read the novel comprehensively in order to understand the content of it.
2. Identified how suspense built and what kind of suspense in the plot
3. Used note taking to write the data, underlined the sentences or paragraphs, noted the number and page and write down on the color paper containing suspense in the novel to be analyzed.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

The data was analyzed by using structuralism approach. Structuralism approach based on Blackburn is theory (2008:98) focuses on analyzing intrinsic element in novel. Then, structural affect theory based on Brewer and Linchtein in Olson, Torrance and Hildyard (1985:169) there are three major discourse structures (Surprise, Suspense and Curiosity). But, the writer only focuses on suspense and structural affect theory is used to analyze how suspense of the reader produced by plot.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter, the writer presents the data which are related to suspense that shown by plot in this novel. The writer presents how suspense is built in plot and to know what kind of suspense is built based on structural affect theory about suspense in Alana Matthews's novel "Waterford Point".

A. Findings

The important element in plot is suspense. The function of suspense is to describe events in story. Suspense make the readers into in a story. Moreover, there are some very important aspects of suspense such as initiating events and foreshadowing. Their function is to give good or bad results for characters and give hints or intimations of situation what happens next in story. Brewer states that structural affect theory tries to relate between particular structure features of narratives to particular affective response in the reader. The emotions of the reader is determined by plot or plot as indicator to increase the reader emotions and his statement that suspense is evoked by postponing the story's outcome. It means that how suspense in plot makes the reader ask the continue of the story. In understanding data, the writer presented explanation *C* is data, *P* is page and *D* is chapter. Based on the explanation above, the writer found data:

Event 1

1. Initiating event : *The woman was about to respond when her gaze shifted to a spot behind the counter. (C.1/P.19/D.1)*
2. Foreshadowing : *She reached forward and bought out a pair of sharp sewing shears. (C.1/P.19/D.2)*
3. Foreshadowing : *The woman was holding the shears just below the handle now, (C.1/P.20/D.3)*
4. Foreshadowing : *She made several practice stabbing motions in the air, her eyes fixed on the blades. (C.1/P.20/D.4)*

Event 2

5. Initiating event : *Rachel had never been afraid of the dark, but the moment she started up the hill,(C.2/P.55/D.5)*
6. Foreshadowing : *The fallen tree branches crackling faintly beneath her shoes, the oddest feeling overcome her. As if someone was watching her (C.2/P.55/D.6)*

Event 3

7. Initiating event : *She'd been trying to get a closer look at the activity below, (C.3/.65/D.7)*
8. Foreshadowing : *Sjslowly working to her way from tree to tree, wanting to hear what was being said,) when she foolishly forgot to look where she was going and tripped over a fallen branch (C.3/P.65/D.8).*

Event 4

9. Initiating event : *As Rachel stared at the words, a dark energy washed over her, as if the place itself was warning her to turn around and never come back.*(C.5/P.122/D.9)
10. Foreshadowing : *Rachel feeling a sudden chill. She hugged herself as they walked.* (C. 5/P.122/D. 10)

Event 5

11. Initiating event : *Nick dropped the mic, grabbed the wheel with both hands and hit his own brakes, swerving to the other side of the road to prevent an impact.* (C.9/P.130-131/D.11)
12. Foreshadowing : *Nick cranked the hand brake and jumped out.* (C.9/P.130-131/D.12)
13. Foreshadowing : *His gait was loping and wild and he was carrying a gun in his right hand.* (C. 9/P. 130-131/D.13)

Event 6

14. Initiating event : *Nick say something in response, but his voice was drowned out as three deputy's cruisers came tearing around the curve, their sirens blaring.* (C.10/P.132/D.14)
15. Foreshadowing : *Nick's gun was still in its holster, his hands raised as Vern waved his own gun in threat. But Nick didn't flinch. Didn't move* (C.10/P.132/D.15)
16. Foreshadowing : *Charlie and two other deputies jumped out, ripping their weapons free.* (C.10/P.132/D.16)

17. Foreshadowing : *Charlie moved to the edge of the field and gripped his gun with both hands, going into the standard shooting stance.*
(C.10/P.132/D.17)

Event 7

18. Initiating event : *Vern was wobbling now, starting to lower gun, his eyes glazed.* (C.11/P.134/D.18)
19. Foreshadowing : *He pointed the gun at Nick, and just as he was about to squeeze the trigger, Rachel screamed and a shot rang out.* (C. 11/P. 134/D.19)

Event 8

20. Initiating event : *Shoving the box aside, she moved to a new shelf and reached for one of the bank boxes on top. But as she pulled on it, she felt something shift.* (C.12/P.151/D.20)
21. Foreshadowing : *An avalanche tumbled toward her.* (C.12/P.151/D.21)
22. Foreshadowing : *She and Nick tumbled backward onto the floor,*
(C.12/P.151/D.22)

Event 9

23. Initiating event : *The sun was almost down when Nick's cell phone rang.* (C. 13/P. 188/D. 23)
24. Foreshadowing : *Rachel watched him take it from his pocket and put it to his ear, his expression darkening as he spoke. Something had happened.* (C.13/P.188-189/D.24)

Event 10

25. Initiating event : *As she climbed out of her car at the Waterford Inn, she got that feeling again. That she was being watched. (C.14/P.203-204/D.25)*
26. Foreshadowing : *There were a few lit windows but most of them were dark and the street itself was empty. Yet the feeling persisted. Was someone standing in one of those darkened windows? Someone unfriendly? (C.14/P.203-204/D.26)*
27. Foreshadowing : *She got it into the lock, certain that there was someone standing directly behind her now, then the door was open and she slipped inside, closing and locking it as quickly as she could. (C.14/P.203-204/D.27)*
28. Foreshadowing : *she parted the curtain in the doorway and looked out the glass at the shadows across the street. The street was still empty (C.14/P.203-204/D.28)*

Event 11

29. Initiating event : *Rachel woke with start, her heart pounding wildly. (C.19/P. 208-209/D. 29)*
30. Foreshadowing : *The light atop the dresser shone in her eyes and it took her a moment to realize that she was safely in bed, the blankets pulled up protectively around her, the nightmare nothing more than that. (C.19/P. 208-209/D. 30)*
31. Foreshadowing : *she heard a sound. Faint. Muffled. (C.19/P. 208-209/D. 31)*

32. Foreshadowing : *she realized what it was. A crying girl. A soul in pain.*

(C.19/P. 208-209/D. 32)

33. Foreshadowing : *She fiddled with the latch, then pushed the window open. (C.19/P. 208-209/D. 33)*

Event 12

34. Initiating event : *She checked the knob, it turned, and she pushed the door open. His bed was empty and still made. Just what she'd been afraid of. Behind her, the crying abruptly stopped. (C. 20/P. 210-211/D. 34)*

35. Foreshadowing : *What was going on out there? Would they find another body tonight? The stairs creaked behind her and she flinched. Frooze .(C.20/P.210-211/D.35)*

36. Foreshadowing : *she went into the hallway, looked toward the stairs, but there was no one there. .(C.20/P.210-211/D.36)*

Event 13

37. Initiating event : *Rachel stumbled backward, her feet flying out beneath her, and he drove her onto the bed, his enormous hands squeezing the air out of her, his dark eyes shining with triumph. (C.18/P. 221/D.37)*

38. Foreshadowing : *He climbed on to of her now, applying more pressure with his hands. The room darkened as she gagged and choked, starting to lose consciousness. (C.18/P. 221/D.38)*

Event 14

39. Initiating event : *Nadine's sobs continued to echo outside. There was a kitchen off to Rachel's right and the sound seemed to be coming from that direction. (C.22/P.258-259/D.39)*

40. Foreshadowing : *She crossed to the doorway and paused when she reached the threshold, her heart kicking up a notch as her flashlight beam hit the smooth kitchen tiles. There were drops of blood on the floor. (C.22/P.258-259/D.40)*

Event 15

41. Initiating event : *Nadine's sobs continued outside, as if running on an endless loop. (C.23/P. 259/D.41)*

42. Foreshadowing : *Rachel was about to cross to the doorway leading into the back yard when her flashlight beam caught something else__A small, dark shape laying on the tile near the refrigerator. A gun. Nick's gun. (C.23/P.259/D.42)*

Event 16

43. Initiating event : *That she was being watched. Something moved at the periphery of her vision. She swiveled her head to the left and saw a shadow in the mist, darting through the trees. (C.24/P.261/D.43)*

44. Foreshadowing : *but swirling like smoke in the wind as Nadine's sobs continued unabated. (C.24/P.261/D.44)*

Event 17

45. Initiating event : *Once again getting that feeling that she was being watched, she spun around to find a dark figure sitting on the ground behind her. (C.26/P.263/D.45)*

46. Foreshadowing : *He started at her wide-eyed, his back against a tree, his wrists bound, mouth gagged. (C.26/P.263/D.46)*

47. Foreshadowing : *And lying there on the ground next to him was Nick. (C.26/P.263/D.47)*

Event 18

48. Initiating event : *Rachel sucked in a breath, loosening her grip, but not completely releasing the flashlight. (C.27/P.270/D.48)*

49. Foreshadowing : *Suddenly Burgess sprang to his feet and lunged toward Charlie with a muffled scream. Charlie spun and fired, cutting him down__ But the distraction gave Rachel just enough time to move. (C.27/P.270/D.49)*

Event 19

50. Initiating event : *Charlie lunged at him, driving him back toward a tree. Nick's head slammed against it and pain rocketed through his skull. (C.28/P.275- 276/D.50)*

51. Foreshadowing : *He heard Charlie huffing for breath, then the shuffle of shoes against earth as his deputy moved across the clearing, looking for his gun. A moment later, he found it and moved back toward Nick. (C.28/P.276/D.51)*

52. Foreshadowing : *Then he raised the gun and put his finger against the trigger.* (C.28/P 276/D.52)



B. Discussions

In this part, the writer identified the data which were taken from Alana Matthews's novel "Waterford Point". The writer identified and described about suspense that is built or showed by plot in the novel "Waterford Point"

1. Suspense is built in plot by Alana Matthew's novel "Waterford Point"

Based on explanation some chapters above that suspense in plot started from initiating event to lead the readers into the story and foreshadowing has function to generate or heightens suspense and to give hints to the readers keep reading the story. And suspense is evoked by postponing the story's outcome.

In event 1. The writer found D.1,D.2.D.3 and D.4 showed that the main character wanted to reserve in Waterford Inn. She talked to the woman who was standing in front of desk. Then, suspense was built started from D.1 *The woman was about to respond when her gaze shifted to a spot behind the counter.* This situation is called initiating event because the women suddenly respond Rachel as the main character with something strange. The readers are curious and shocked when the women in front desk respond Rachel question with her gaze. It seemed like the women unwelcome to her guest. It leaded or made the reader follows the next story. The next situation in this event that hints the readers about the story is called foreshadowing. D.2 *She reached forward and bought out a pair of sharp sewing shears.* The women suddenly came forward with shears. The hints that showed above made the readers felt nervous. Then, D.3 *The woman was holding the shears just below the handle now,* the main character did not know what the woman did. Suspense heightens more when the woman played her shears and did something

moval. The hints made the readers felt afraid if the woman in front of desk who hold the shears wants to hurt the main character. D.3 *She made several practice stabbing motions in the air, her eyes fixed on the blades.* This situation brought the readers to keep reading and followed the story. It made the readers want to know what she would do to the main character with sharps on the woman's hand. When the woman made several practice like stabbing motions in the air, the readers imagined that the woman in front desk tried to hurt the main character with her shears.

In event 2, the writer found D.5 and D.6. The data showed that Rachel as main character that was curious with the accident and tried to peek in the area, but she did want to get caught. She hid behind the tree. Suspense was built when in D.5 *Rachel had never been afraid of the dark, but the moment she started up the hill,* it is called initiating event because from this sentence, there were the description about situation that made the readers felt what is the main character's condition, the readers begun suspense when read the sentence, the readers are curious after the sentence described about Rachel situation and leaded the readers to follow the next event. Rachel still watched the situation secretly. Suspense more heightens and made the readers felt frightened when in D.6 described *the fallen tree branches crackling faintly beneath her shoes, the oddest feeling overcome her. As if someone was watching her* . Rachel felt someone is around her now. Rachel looked back around the area but she did not see anything. It made the readers felt that someone around Rachel right now. The situation made the readers are curious to the next event. It was true that someone watched her or it just Rachel's feeling.

In event 3, the writer found D.7 and D.8. The data showed that Rachel still watched the situation. She was still in the dark. D.7 was called initiating event in this situation and started the story. In this sentence, it explained about situation that main character was described in situation that made the readers are curios to know what would happen in the next event. D.7 *She'd been trying to get a closer look at the activity below*, Then, Rachel wanted to get a closer to saw clearly. The readers felt like into the story, felt Rachel's curiosity. Foreshadowing showed in the next data. Foreshadowing had function to heighten suspense that gave some hints in the story. D.8 *slowly working to her way from tree to tree, wanting to hear what was being said, when she foolishly forgot to look where she was going and tripped over a fallen branch*. Rachel walked carefully and hid behind one tree to another tree. Yet, when Rachel walked she suddenly tripped with fallen branch. The situation made the readers felt frightened. The readers became afraid when the hints described about Rachel's situation. It was the situation that became readers' purpose to stay and keep reading the story to know what would happen with Rachel after she tripped a fallen branch. Was she injured or not ? or some people that she watched knowing that Rachel tried to peek them.

In event 4, the writer found D.9 and D.10. The data showed that Rachel and Nick as main characters tried to investigate one place. They tried to enter the house. The house that they wanted to investigate was an old house and it was empty. Rachel saw a notification on the wall. D.9 *As Rachel stared at the words, a dark energy washed over her, as if the place itself was warning her to turn around and never come back*. Rachel felt something strange in this place. Something that did not

respect their arrival. This discourse is called initiating event that brought the readers are curious to know what is the next event and then Nick came and talked to her about the graffiti for a minutes and continued their investigation. Foreshadowing is described in D.10. Suddenly ***Rachel feeling a sudden chill. She hugged herself as they walked.*** Rachel felt afraid and worried. Rachel did not feel comfortable in the house. This situation can make the readers feel more hightens because this sentence described main character's condition that made the readers feel the situation. The readers feel afraid, worried about Rachel if someone around her and tried to hurt her, or is the ghost really exist?

In event 5, the writer found D.11,D.12 and D.13. The data showed that Rachel and Nick were in the car. They chased Vern Robinson who drove the Chevy in front of them. But suddenly the Chevy run slowly and stopped fastly. D.11 ***Nick dropped the mic, grabbed the wheel with both hands and hit his own brakes, swerving to the other side of the road to prevent an impact.*** It was called initiating event that leaded the reader to keep reading the story. In this situation, the description that Nick who drove the car tried to stop the car and avoided Chevy that run slowly in front of them. It made the reader wanted to know what would happen next in the story. Suspense heightens when in D.12 ***Nick cranked the hand brake and jumped out.*** Nick was out off from the car. He would chase Vern Robinson who had run in the field and then, the readers felt anxious when Nick as main character tried to control his car. In D.13 ***.His gait was loping and wild and he was carrying a gun in his right hand.*** In this data, discourse showed that Vern Robinson run and brought a gun in his hand. Those suspense in the event invited the readers to keep staying and

always gave the readers some hints to the next event until the readers felt into story and to know what happens.

In event 6, the writer found D.14,D.15, D.16 and D.17. The data showed that initiating event in D.14 because, the situation from the first paragraph that led the readers into the story. D.14 *Nick say something in response, but his voice was drowned out as three deputy's cruisers came tearing around the curve, their sirens blaring.*) Finally, Nick found Vern Robinson. Nick was standing in front of him now. Nick talked to Vern and tried to negotiate. Yet, Nick's voice could not be heard because sirens from deputy's car. The readers felt something would happen to Nick. Vern Robinson wanted to hurt Nick. This story gave the hints to reader from the next data and suspense heightens when in D.15 *Nick's gun was still in its holster, his hands raised as Vern waved his own gun in threat. But Nick didn't flinch. Didn't move. Nick's did not try to fight while Vern keep holding his gun and he wanted to shoot Nick.* The readers felt suspense because Nick was in dangerous now. Vern wanted to kill him with his gun, while Nick did not do anything. And then, in D.16 *Charlie and two other deputies jumped out, ripping their weapons free.* In this situation, it showed that some deputies came to help Nick and tried to catch Vern Robinson. Next to the D.17 *Charlie moved to the edge of the field and gripped his gun with both hands, going into the standard shooting stance.* Charlie as one of deputies who came to gripped his gun now and has been ready to shoot. This event made the readers guess the next event. Did Charlie shoot Vern or Vern Robinson shoots Nick who was standing in front of him ? would Nick save or not?

In event 7, the writer found that D.18, D.19. The data showed that Nick still tried to negotiate with Vern. Initiating event in D.18 ***Vern was wobbling now, starting to lower gun, his eyes glazed. It is describe Vern felt down after a long time he and Nick talked. Vern felt calm.*** Nick became relax. Suspense heightens when in D.19 ***He pointed the gun at Nick, and just as he was about to squeeze the trigger, Rachel screamed and a shot rang out.*** This discourse showed that Vern suddenly changed his mind. Vern backed to the wild and he wanted to shoot Nick, Rachel's sound is hear.

In event 8, the writer found D.20,D.21,D.22. The data showed that Rachel and Nick as main characters are looking for something in file space, a document. They observed some of files in the room. In D.20 is called initiating event because, it brought the readers to know the next event. D.20 ***Shoving the box aside, she moved to a new shelf and reached for one of the bank boxes on top. But as she pulled on it, she felt something shift.*** In this situation, Rachel was so busy to read and observe the files, so that she was not careful. There was something shift. It could be file's box on her top. The readers felt curious and excited to know the next event after the situation described Rachel's condition in the room. Suspense more heightens when in D.21 ***An avalanche tumbled toward her.*** Something moved and Nick tried to help her, and then, in D.22 ***She and Nick tumbled backward onto the floor, Rachel and Nick was fallen on the floor.*** In this situation, the readers wanted to know that Rachel and Nick were not injured.

In event 9, the writer found D.23,D.24. The data showed that Rachel and Nick visited Nick's family. Rachel talked with Nick's sister in law while Rachel

were watching Nick from a distance. The initiating event in D.1 ***The sun was almost down when Nick's cell phone rang.*** The day was almost dark when Rachel was seeing Nick's cell phone rang. She did not know who called him. This situation made the readers are curious who was speak in cell phone with Nick and then the readers followed the next event to know what happened. Foreshadowing is showed in the next situation. In D.24 ***Rachel watched him take it from his pocket and put it to his ear, his expression darkening as he spoke.*** Something had happened. The readers felt afraid after the situation described about Nick's expression. Suspense more heightens when Nick talked in the cell phone with someone. And Rachel did not know what they were talking about in a cell phone. But Rachel knew there was something had happened. Rachel could look by Nick's action. This situation made the readers wanted to know who called Nick? and what would happen next ?

In event 10, the writer found D.25,D.26.d.27 and D.28. The data showed that in D.25 as Initiating event. D.25 ***As she climbed out of her car at the Waterford Inn, she got that feeling again. That she was being watched.*** Rachel arrived in Waterford Inn. She outed off from her car and she felt that there was someone around her, watched her. This situation made the readers felt frightened and leaded the readers followed the story to know what happened. In the next situation showed foreshadowing that gave the readers hints or anticipates to imagine the story. in D.26 ***There were a few lit windows but most of them were dark and the street itself was empty. Yet the feeling persisted. Was someone standing in one of those darkened windows? Someone unfriendly?*** Rachel saw around the area but nothing happened. But she still felt that someone watched her from distance. This situation gave the

readers's vision that Rachel as main character was in dangerous. In D.27 *She got it into the lock, certain that there was someone standing directly behind her now, then the door was open and she slipped inside, closing and locking it as quickly as she could.* Rachel felt so afraid of this situation. She decided to enter the Inn. Rachel tried to control herself that everything was good. But, no one was out there. Suspense more heightens when in D.28 *She parted the curtain in the doorway and looked out the glass at the shadows across the street. The street was still empty.* Rachel looked out and there was someone out there.

In event 11, the writer found that D.29,D.30,D.31,D.32 and D.33 The data showed that suspense was built. It started from initiating event in D.29 *Rachel woke with start, her heart pounding wildly.* Rachel woke up and her heart felt beat. She did not sleep well. This situation leaded the readers to know the next event what made Rachel felt uncomfortable. Suspense heightens when the readers got some hints about the event. In D.30 *The light atop the dresser shone in her eyes and it took her a moment to realize that she was safely in bed, the blankets pulled up protectively around her, the nightmare nothing more than that.* It described how Rachel got nightmare. Rachel felt anxious and tried to control herself that she would be fine. In this situation, the readers felt what the main character's feel. The readers are anxious, afraid that something strange. Suspense more heightens when in D.31 *She heard a sound. Faint. Muffled.* Rachel became afraid after she heard a strange sound outside .Then, in D.32 *she realized what it was. A crying girl. A soul in pain.* Rachel guess that it was Nadine's sound. A ghost. Rachel felt curious and she decided to check. The readers wanted to know that the ghost was really exist or someone out there.

D.33 She fiddled with the latch, then pushed the window open. After hearing that sound, Rachel was really sure that sound outside was Nadine's sound. The situation above described how suspense was built and the readers wanted to know what would happen to Rachel after she heard Nadine's sound.

In event 12, the writer found that D.34,D.35.D.36. The Data showed that suspense started from initiating event in D.34 *She checked the knob, it turned, and she pushed the door open. His bed was empty and still made. Just what she'd been afraid of. Behind her, the crying abruptly stopped.* Rachel felt really worried now. She decided to Nick's room and saw the room was empty. Suddenly, the sound stopped. The readers got afraid when the situation described how Rachel into the room. Suspense more heightens when in D.35 *What was going on out there? Would they find another body tonight? The stairs creaked behind her and she flinched. Frooze.* This situation gave hints to the readers about what would happen actually. Rachel heard the stairs creaked seemed like someone was there. And then, another hints in D.36 *She went into the hallway, looked toward the stairs, but there was no one there.* Rachel tried to check and there was no someone out there. Those situation made the readers want to know. After Rachel as main character heard the sound that there would be the next victim or something else would happen.

In event 13, the writer found D.37 and D.38. The data showed that suspense was built starting from initiating event. In D.37 *Rachel stumbled backward, her feet flying out beneath her, and he drove her onto the bed, his enormous hands squeezing the air out of her, his dark eyes shining with triumph.* Rachel got attack from Lattimore who wanted to kill her. Rachel tried to run but her effort did not

work. The readers felt what the main character's felt based on the situation above that Rachel as main character fight with Lattimore. Suspense heightens when in D.38 *He climbed on to of her now, applying more pressure with his hands. The room darkened as she gagged and choked, starting to lose consciousness.* Rachel was back to try attacking him. Yet, Lattimore could catch her. She felt tired and weak. In this situation, the readers wanted to know the next event after Rachel was attacked from Lattimore. Would she be save or not ?

In event 14, the writer found D.39 and D.40. The data showed that suspense started from initiating event. In D.39 *Nadine's sobs continued to echo outside. There was a kitchen off to Rachel's right and the sound seemed to be coming from that direction.* Rachel heard Nadine's sobs. Rachel was looking for where the sound came from. She looked in her right side and she guess the sound that came from there. The readers guess that the sound from the ghost " Wipping Willow". The situation made the readers wanted to know what would happen next. Suspense heightens when the event gave hints to the readers. It made the readers felt that the readers was there. It seemed like in D.40 *She crossed to the doorway and paused when she reached the threshold, her heart kicking up a notch as her flashlight beam hit the smooth kitchen tiles. There were drops of blood on the floor.* Rachel tried to follow the way where she heard the sound. Rachel in threshold and she found that there was a blood on the floor. Rachel thought about her dream, Maddie's warning and she always felt that someone behind her, watched her. This situation brought the reader to keep reading the story and wanted to know the next story.

In event 15, the writer found D.41,D.42. The data showed that suspense was built started from initiating event. The function of initiating event was to lead significant consequences. Rachel was turning back to the kitchen and she moved closer to the blood, she looked the blood on the floor, still fresh. Rachel assumed that someone badly hurt. For a moment, suddenly in D.41 *Nadine's sobs continued outside, as if running on an endless loop.* Rachel heard Nadine's sobs outside. The readers are more curious to know the continue of the story after Rachel heard Nadine's sobs outside. Whose blood was on the floor and did the ghost really exists or not? Suspense more heightens when in D.42 *Rachel was about to cross to the doorway leading into the back yard when her flashlight beam caught something else__A small, dark shape laying on the tile near the refrigerator. A gun. Nick's gun.* Rachel opened the door and now she was in the backyard. Rachel's flashlight caught something outhere. And she looked something. She looked carefully and she realized that it was a gun, Nick's gun. The readers wanted to know what happened with Nick. Where is he ? Why Rachel just found his gun.

In event 16, the writer found D.43 and D.44. The data showed that suspense was built starting from initiating event. When in D.43 *That she was being watched. Something moved at the periphery of her vision. She swiveled her head to the left and saw a shadow in the mist, darting through the trees.* Rachel walked and tried to investigate what happened and she got that feeling again. She felt someone is around her. Rachel saw there was someone or something there. She looked in her left side and there was like a shadow in the trees. Rachel became so afraid. She took a breath deeply and waited for a moment, watched the trees carefully. In this situation, this

made the readers worried and wanted to know who always watched Rachel. It was Nadine's ghost or someone who wanted to hurt her. Suspense heightens when in D.44 ***but swirling like smoke in the wind as Nadine's sobs continued unabated.*** Rachel saw that there was something like a smoke out there. For a moment after Rachel became little relax she heard a sound again suddenly. Nadine's sobs. This situation described that it brought the readers into the story and the readers stayed to keep reading to know the next event.

In event 17, the writer found D.45, D.46 and D.47. The data showed that the initiating event in D.45 ***Once again getting that feeling that she was being watched, she spun around to find a dark figure sitting on the ground behind her.*** Rachel felt that she was being watched. Someone was around her in the area. She looked around and she saw someone in the dark that was sitting on the ground. In this situation, it directly described there was really someone out there and made the reader want to know what would happen after Rachel saw someone behind her. The readers felt frightened after the situation above described about Rachel condition that made her so afraid. Suspense heightens when in D.46 ***He started at her wide-eyed, his back against a tree, his wrists bound, mouth gagged.*** Someone started at her wide-eyes, he was behind the tree, Rachel watched carefully and she realized that someone out there was Bill Burgess. Nick's friend. Bill was still alive but someone bound his hand. And then, suspense more heightens when in D.47 ***And lying there on the ground next to him was Nick. Rachel getting shock when she looked Nick's lying on the ground.*** Rachel assumed that someone tried to hurt them. This situation made the readers more interested to know the next event. The readers came into the story,

feel the main characters' feel afraid, curious and wanted to know who was doing all this? Nadine's ghost?

In event 18, the writer found that D.48 and D.49. The data showed that Charlie was the person who attacked them. Nick tried to turn against. But Charlie would hurt Rachel if Nick refused for giving up. Then, initiating event started from in D.48 ***Rachel sucked in a breath, loosening her grip, but not completely releasing the flashlight.*** Rachel felt afraid of Charlie that he wanted to hurt her. She took a breath and tried to stay calm and controlling herself. The readers very excited when the situation was described. Suspense more heightens when in D.49 ***Suddenly Burgess sprang to his feet and lunged toward Charlie with a muffled scream. Charlie spun and fired, cutting him down— But the distraction gave Rachel just enough time to move.*** Bill Burgess helped her and he tried to attack Charlie. The underscore above showed that there was a space to make the story postpone and made the readers felt suspense. The readers' frightened increase. The function was to generate suspense and made the readers feeling into the story.

In event 19, the writer found D.50, D.51 and D.52. The data showed that the initiating event started from when in D.50 ***Charlie lunged at him, driving him back toward a tree. Nick's head slammed against it and pain rocketed through his skull.*** Charlie and Nick got into a fight. Charlie tried to attack Nick and he turned against Charlie's attack. Then, Charlie was at him again, Nick lose his strength and kicked Nick. Then, Nick went down on the ground. This situation described how Charlie wants to hurt Nick and Nick tried to turn against. It made the readers felt attack seemed like in the situation above. The readers feel physical pain seems like the

characters above after imagine the situation. Then, the readers followed the story to know what the next was. Suspense heightens when in D.51 *He heard Charlie huffing for breath, then the shuffle of shoes against earth as his deputy moved across the clearing, looking for his gun. A moment later, he found it and moved back toward Nick.* Charlie took a breath and he was looking for something on the ground. For a minute, Charlie found what he was looking for. It was a gun. After that, Charlie was back to Nick who was still lying on the ground. It made the readers into the story. the readers kept reading until the end of the story. Charlie said something to Nick before he shoot the gun, Charlie wanted to kill Nick. Suspense more heightens when Charlie still talked to Nick and in D.52 *Then he raised the gun and put his finger against the trigger.* Suddenly, Rachel came and hit Charlie with a fallen tree branches. Rachel tried to help Nick. The story was postponed. It made the readers kept reading the story and wanted to know what would happen next after Rachel hit Charlie with a tree branches. Charlie was injured or died ? and what happened with Nick ?

2. The Kinds of suspense is built in the plot of Alana Matthews's novel "Waterford Point"

There are two kind of suspense. The first is called hidden suspense. Hidden suspense means that if it is not perceived without aided eye. The readers will never know and understand there are many suspense in plot until the readers finishes reading the story. The second is called micro and macro suspense. These kinds is interrelated each other. Suspense in the text which starts from the title of story and

ends in the last paragraph is called micro and sometimes suspense in the texts which starts from the second page and lasts for a while is called micro. And micro suspense itself included in macro suspense.

a. Hidden Suspense

After the writer collected the data and analyzed about suspense, the writer determined that there is no hidden suspense in those data.

b. Macro and Micro Suspense

After the analysis, the writer found there is no hidden suspense in these data. So, the writer determined that D.1 until D.51 in nineteen events are included as a micro and macro suspense. Because all of the data showed that suspense was seen at the beginning of the story, from the first page or initiating events, in the second page until the last paragraphs in the story.

Macro suspense is suspense that starts from the beginning of paragraph is called initiating event, until the author gives some hints in the next story. In this story, Rachel is described as main character coming to Waterford Inn and she felt the woman in front of desk unwelcome to her. The woman was doing something strange when Rachel wanted to reserve a room. After that, as long as Rachel stayed in Waterford Inn she felt that something always follows her. Then, Rachel and Nick as main characters got many experiences in this village, there are many terrors from ghost called Wipping Willow. To show her appearance, the ghost always cried in the trees when the night come. After the ghost cried, there were many victims in this

village and the writer found how main characters got many attack from another character, who wanted to kill them.

Micro supsense is supsense that is showed in the next paragraphs or pages that tell the continuation of the story that anticipates the readers about when the author inserted some hints that make the readers fell all of condition in the story and make the readers follow every events until the end of story.

For example, when the woman reached forward and bought out pair of sharp sewing shears and the woman was holding the shears and doing several practice seems like stabbing motions and the author added explanation when the woman eyes looked at the blades. Then, in the next event the author gave some hints when Rachel as main character felt someone behind her, watched her, and after she looked back, Rachel saw there was no one out there. These hints make the readers follow the story and want to know what will happen next.



CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter provides conclusions and suggestions. After analyzing Suspense of Plot in Alana Matthews's Novel "Waterford Point", the writer gave some conclusions and suggestions to the readers.

A. Conclusion

After analyzing the data, the writer concludes the result of the research, they are:

1. The writer found and described that suspense is built in the plot based on structural affect theory. In structural affect theory suspense is evoked by postponing the story's outcome. The process of suspense consist of initiating event that lead the readers in the story and foreshadowing that produced the readers emotions with heightens or generate suspense through the hints in the story. In this research, the writer found nineteen data include in initiating event and thirty two data include in foreshadowing.
2. The writer found kind of suspense in this reserch is macro,micro supense from nineteen events and fifty data

B. Suggestion

Based on the analysis and conclusions before, the writer would like to give some suggestions as follows:

1. For further researcher, the writer suggests to read and learn more about suspense in the plot. Suspense in the plot is important element to make a good story. The writer also suggests to find other theories in analyzing suspense in the plot and can make the researches about it be more developing research than what the writer found.
2. For the readers, the writer suggests to comprehend about definition of suspense based on the structural affect theory and the process of suspense which consists of initiating event and foreshadowing comprehensively.

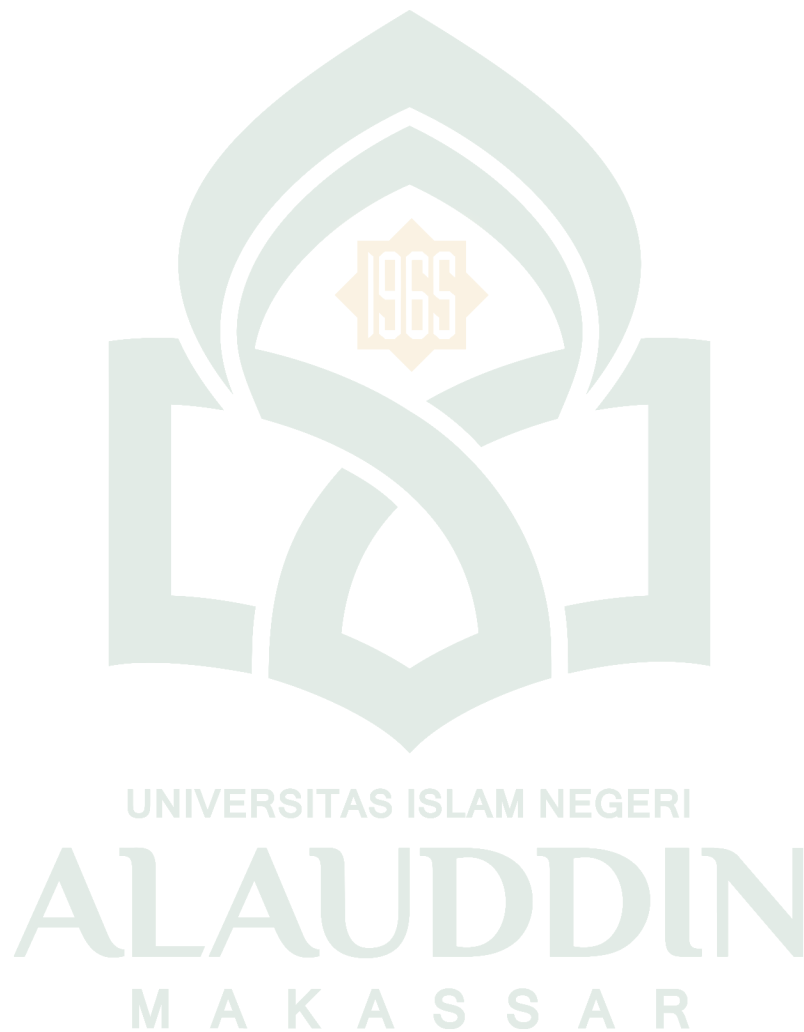


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